

Mr. Gregory's Responsibility.
Pleasant News for Berlin.
B. M. Baruch's Good Work.
Ford "Queer" Again.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE.
Mr. Gregory, Attorney General, writes to the President concerning the recent complete and necessary hunt for slackers in New York:
"I again accept full and entire responsibility for putting into effect there the general plan of rounding up deserters and slackers."

The Attorney General is entitled to public thanks for doing a necessary job thoroughly. Slackers couldn't be expected to step up and identify themselves. It was necessary to find them.

Men that won't take the trouble to carry identification cards and weep because they were inconvenienced for a few hours would learn something from a good moving picture showing life in the trenches.

These are war times, not picnic times. Those that object to the slacker raids are like the young English lady who wanted the war to stop because she could no longer get the right kind of dog biscuit for her poodle.

Pleasant reading for gentlemen and ladies in Berlin today as follows:
"Thirteen million men were registered in America yesterday for military purposes."

First, the Kaiser learned what kind of men this country was sending over to deal with him. Now he learns how many there are to send.

With the taking of millions of men for war, the man-power of the country, as Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, points out, will become largely woman power.

Mr. Baruch announces "equal pay for equal work" as the just axiom where women are employed. Mr. Baruch renders a service to the country in this statement. If it can be adhered to and made permanent law, that will be one of the best results of this war. Votes for women, equal pay for women, respect for women, should be the program.

Miserable Russia is learning what happens when the feet rebel and decide to rule without the aid of the head. Petrograd, in flames, is in a state of horrible anarchy. Men and women are murdered for no other crime than belonging to the bourgeoisie, that is to say, to the educated, fairly prosperous class. It is a crime in Russia to be able to read, unless you can prove yourself an anarchist.

The finishing touch of horror comes with the report that the widow of the czar and her four helpless, harmless daughters have been murdered by the Bolsheviks. It is good news that the Japanese Mikado, chartered by Great Britain and America, is preparing to attend to the Bolshevik nest of cut throats. He will do it systematically, quietly, thoroughly. Efficiency is the essence of Japan.

The French are eager for a fresh and more vigorous offensive, ready to pierce the Hindenburg line with Poch directing. What becomes of the Kaiser's repeated statement that the French are bleeding white?

The Prussians have invented a new bomb, about as big as an orange. These bombs are thrown hundreds at a time at short range. When they strike the ground they burst into flames and emit poisonous gas. Very ingenious, but no murderer escapes his fate by inventing a new, fancy kind of brass knuckles.

More interesting than the new murder device was the device made when a certain Prussian flying machine crashed down, killing the pilot and observer. The pilot was a woman. Apparently the stories of waning German man-power are not exaggerated, since women are drafted as killers.

The "nice fighting weather" ends in five weeks. Then the Germans look forward to rest, to a chance to recuperate. They won't get either. Clemenceau has announced that this is to be a fighting winter for the French. The Americans who went there to fight and not hibernate will fight through the winter as a matter of course. A German soldier is quoted thus: "It will be peace in 1919 or a dead Kaiser." Why not both?

Henry Ford has developed another of his eccentric ideas. He thinks the people that are going to vote for or against him for Senator know him by this time. He won't make a speech, won't spend a dollar on his election.

He will spend his time at Government work in Washington, entirely "out of touch" with the politicians.

You might shed a tear or two for those politicians. It is sad to be out of "touch" with the man who has more ready cash than any other in the United States. It will not surprise you to learn that practical politicians in Michigan agree with the corporations of the country that Ford is no kind of a man for United States Senator.

Interesting work by spies is indicated in the order that tells American soldiers, in the course of battle, to shoot dead any man on their own side, officer or private, who suggests surrender or a let-up in the fighting.

The faint-hearted gentleman will

WEATHER:

Fair and cooler today and tomorrow. Temperature at 8 a. m., 62 degrees. Normal temperature for September 13 for last thirty years, 69 degrees.

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YANKS TRAP TWO BOCHE DIVISIONS

STRIKERS TOLD BY PRESIDENT TO GET ON JOB IN WAR PLANTS

The Government will brook no interference with work in war industries, President Wilson announced today in a notice served on labor and industry.

He called upon striking munition workers at Bridgeport to return to work immediately, under threat of a boycott against future Government employment of any kind and loss of right of appeal from draft on industrial grounds, and announced Government seizure of the Smith & Wesson Co., Springfield, Mass., for refusal to accept Federal mediation.

Reasons Are Given.
The letter states that the War Department, with the approval of the President, has taken over the plant and business of the Smith & Wesson Co. because it refused to accept mediation of the National War Labor Board.

The 4,500 Bridgeport mechanists struck after the War Labor Board handed down a decision in their case. The President's letter is taken as an indication that the full power of the United States Government is back of awards made by the National War Labor Board, and that such awards will be enforced, not only against the workers, but against employers who may refuse to abide by the board's decision.

Letter of President.
The President's letter, addressed to District Lodge No. 55, International Association of Machinists, and other striking workmen of Bridgeport, Conn., follows:

"Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your resolution of September 6, announcing that you have begun a strike against your employers in Bridgeport, Conn. You are members of the Bridgeport branches of the International Union of Machinists. As such, and with the approval of the national officers of your union, you signed an agreement to submit the questions as to the terms of your employment to the National War Labor Board and to abide the award which (in accordance with the rules of procedure approved by me) might be made.

"The members of the board were not able to reach a unanimous conclusion on all the issues presented, and, as provided in its constitution, the questions upon which they did not agree were carried before an arbitrator, the unanimous choice of the members of the board.

Accepted by 50 Per Cent.
The arbitrator thus chosen has made an award which more than 90 per cent of the workers affected accept. You, who constitute less than 10 per cent, refuse to abide the award, although you are the best paid of the whole body of workers affected, and are, therefore, least entitled to press a further increase of wages because of the high cost of living.

"But, whatever the merits of the issue, it is closed by the award. Your strike against it is a breach of faith, calculated to reflect on the sincerity of national organized labor in proclaiming its acceptance of the principles and machinery of the National War Labor Board.

"If such disregard of the solemn adjudication of a tribunal to which both parties submitted their claims be temporized with, agreements become mere scraps of paper.

"If errors creep into awards, the (Continued on Page 2, Column 6.)

WHEN WILL THE WAR END?

PERSHING'S MESSAGE TO AMERICA:

"Send us men, guns and supplies quickly and we'll win this war in 1919."

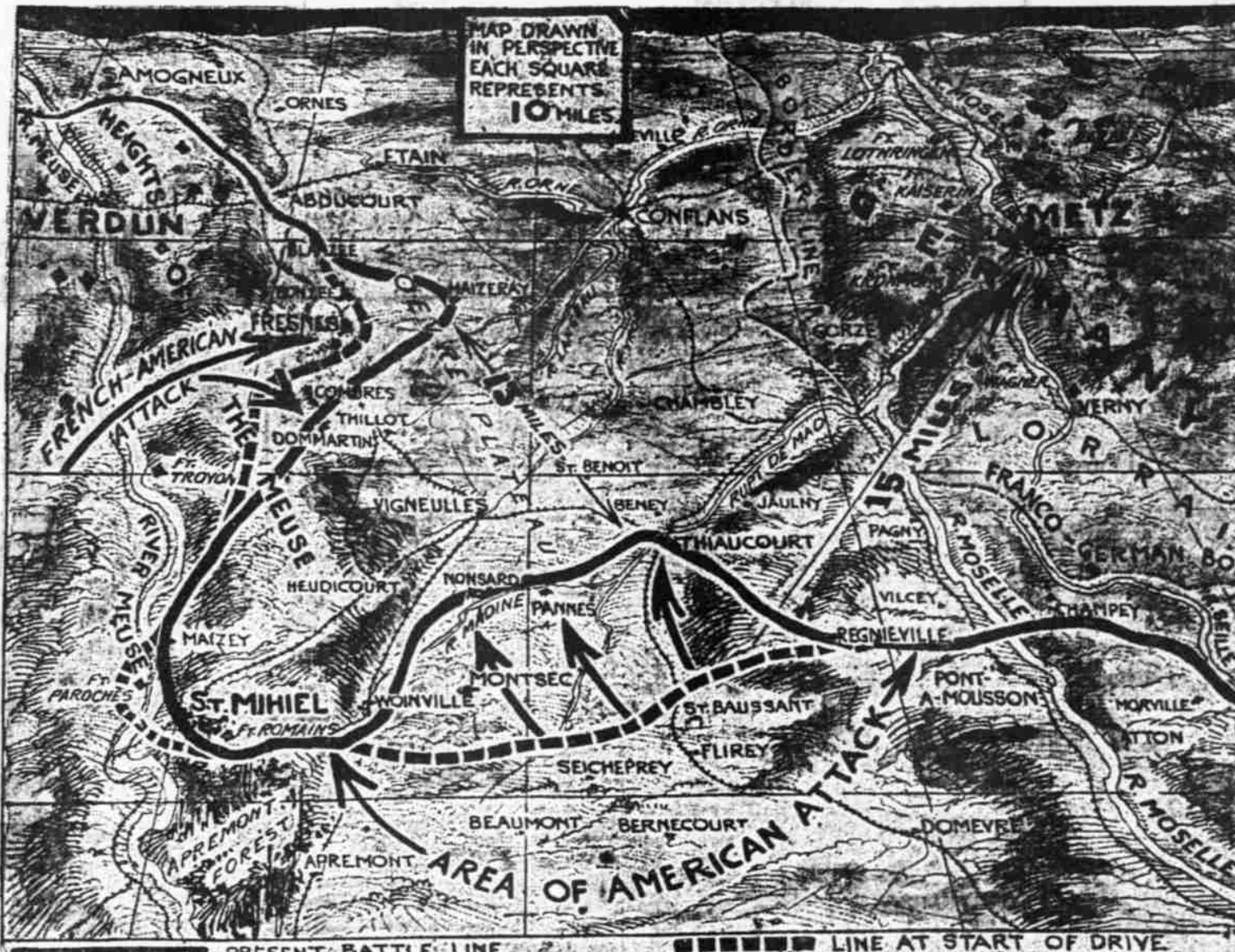
This is the message General Pershing sent to the American people through Congressman John Tillman, who was entertained at American field headquarters recently.

THIS MAKES IT UNANIMOUS:

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 13.—"Our position is the most serious in German history," copies of the Cologne Zeitung received here today declare.

"We fight the whole world with only our own strength. Suggestions that we evacuate Belgium avail us nothing."

Where Pershing Is Pushing 'Em Back



The map shows the progress reported up to noon today on the Lorraine front, where the Americans and French are smashing the great bulge in the German line at St. Mihiel. This city is unofficially reported taken by the French.

14,000,000 ON NEW DRAFT LISTS

The Provost Marshal General's office announced today that the manpower registration in the country at large exceeds estimates by 8 1/2 per cent.

If these figures are borne out, this would make the total registration about 14,000,000.

Washington today is proud of the showing made in registering the city's manpower.

With a total of 53,997 registrants signed up at 9 o'clock last night, the District enrolled nearly 10,000 more men than were expected.

Working at top speed, and in competition with every local board in America, the eleven Washington boards were first to make completely tabulated returns to Provost Marshal General Crowder's office, hours before results were announced by any other boards.

AT PERSHING'S SIDE, BAKER SEES YANKS SMASH HUN LINES

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE LORRAINE FRONT, Sept. 12.—(Night)—Away out in an advanced observation post General Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American army, and Newton D. Baker, the American Secretary of War, today watched the Americans smash their way to victory on the battle front between the Meuse and Moselle rivers.

General Pershing and Secretary Baker took up their station in the muddy, rain-lashed post of observation before the infantrymen went over the top in the cold, wet dawn.

The Americans, supported by a great fleet of tanks, went forward with an irresistible rush and three lines of German entrenchments were captured in a single bound.

Foe Fights Stubbornly.
German machine gunners fought obstinately, but were soon hurled back by the onrushing doughboys.

In the race to be the first local (Continued on Page 5, Column 6.)

GEN. BRUSILOFF REPORTED KILLED

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 13.—General Brusilloff, commander-in-chief of the Russian army, has been killed at Moscow, near Sabir prison, according to dispatches reaching here today from Kieff.

Dispatches from Helsingfors today said it was rumored that counter-revolutionaries had taken Petrograd.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 13.—As a result of attempts to kill Soviet Commander Berzin and Military Councilors Smilgin and Goloskin, seventy-three counter-revolutionaries have been executed in Petrograd, according to information here today. Chinese mercenaries carried out the death sentences.

Ukrainian peasants wiped out a German garrison and occupied Brusilovka, according to a dispatch today from Kieff.

9,500 PRISONERS TAKEN IN SMASH AT SALIENT IN LINE AT ST. MIHIEL

LONDON, Sept. 13., 1:10 p. m.—The German salient at St. Mihiel has been doomed by the American offensive.

Two German divisions are trapped in the narrowing angle between the Meuse and Moselle rivers and are menaced with annihilation or capture.

The Americans have advanced to a maximum depth of ten miles.

The number of prisoners is estimated at 9,500.

General Pershing put the number in his dispatches late yesterday at 8,000.

Sixty guns were taken.

It is reported that Beney, Thiancourt wood, Vigneulles, and Keudicourt have all been taken.

If these places have really fallen, it means that the nick of the German wedge southeast of Verdun has been squeezed to a depth of less than six miles, and the Germans will have a difficult time withdrawing their men and supplies from the salient.

The battle line is now placed through Heubeville and Dommartin, west of Dompierre, and through the sectors of Lamorville and Normont woods and through the outskirts of St. Mihiel.

Poor Roads Holding Up Removal of Foe Guns

WITH THE AMERICANS ON THE METZ FRONT, Sept. 13.—The Germans are having great difficulty in removing their artillery from the salient because of the bad roads.

Among prisoners captured by the Americans was the German Count Schesying. The American doughboys found him with his orderlies, their baggage unpacked, waiting to be captured. Among the prisoners taken by the French were 350 Austrians.

Town Ten Miles From Metz Is Now In Flames

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE LORRAINE FRONT, Sept. 13.—Pagny-sur-Moselle, only slightly more than ten miles from the great German fortress of Metz, is in flames.

(Pagny-sur-Moselle is on French soil, but is close to the German frontier. Some of the outer forts of Metz are only a few miles from the town. It is five miles north of Pont-a-Mousson, where the allied lines were reported yesterday.)

St. Mihiel Is Captured By French, Is Report

LONDON, Sept. 13.—St. Mihiel at the apex of the salient before Metz has fallen to the French, it was unofficially reported here today.

According to latest information, the line now runs (Continued on Page Two, Column 3)